

104 年度英文科學科能力測驗試卷

總 分

_____年 _____班 學號_____ 姓名_____

第壹部分：單選題（占 72 分）

一、詞彙題（占 15 分）

說明：第 1 題至第 15 題，每題有 4 個選項，其中只有一個是正確或最適當的選項，請畫記在答案卡之「選擇題答案區」。各題答對者，得 1 分；答錯、未作答或畫記多於一個選項者，該題以零分計算。

- () 1. Nowadays many companies adopt a _____ work schedule which allows their employees to decide when to arrive at work—from as early as 6 a.m. to as late as 11 a.m.
(A) relative (B) severe (C) primitive (D) flexible
- () 2. To teach children right from wrong, some parents will _____ their children when they behave well and punish them when they misbehave.
(A) settle (B) declare (C) reward (D) neglect
- () 3. To stick to a tight budget, Robert bought a more _____ LED TV instead of a fancy, expensive 3D TV.
(A) technical (B) significant (C) affordable (D) expressive
- () 4. David's new book made it to the best-seller list because of its beautiful _____ and amusing stories.
(A) operations (B) illustrations (C) engagements (D) accomplishments
- () 5. The airport was closed because of the snowstorm, and our _____ for Paris had to be delayed until the following day.
(A) movement (B) registration (C) tendency (D) departure
- () 6. The moment the students felt the earthquake, they ran _____ out of the classroom to an open area outside.
(A) swiftly (B) nearly (C) loosely (D) formally
- () 7. The _____ capacity of this elevator is 400 kilograms. For safety reasons, it shouldn't be overloaded.
(A) delicate (B) automatic (C) essential (D) maximum
- () 8. An open display of _____ behavior between men and women, such as hugging and kissing, is not allowed in some conservative societies.
(A) intimate (B) ashamed (C) earnest (D) urgent

- () 9. When taking medicine, we should read the instructions on the _____ carefully because they provide important information such as how and when to take it.
(A) medals (B) quotes (C) labels (D) recipes
- () 10. The angry passengers argued _____ with the airline staff because their flight was cancelled without any reason.
(A) evidently (B) furiously (C) obediently (D) suspiciously
- () 11. To _____ the new product, the company offered some free samples before they officially launched it.
(A) contribute (B) impress (C) promote (D) estimate
- () 12. I was worried about my first overseas trip, but my father _____ me that he would help plan the trip so that nothing would go wrong.
(A) rescued (B) assured (C) inspired (D) conveyed
- () 13. The recent cooking oil scandals have led to calls for tougher _____ of sales of food products.
(A) tolerance (B) guarantee (C) regulation (D) distribution
- () 14. John should _____ more often with his friends and family after work, instead of staying in his room to play computer games.
(A) explore (B) interact (C) negotiate (D) participate
- () 15. To prevent the spread of the Ebola virus from West Africa to the rest of the world, many airports have begun Ebola _____ for passengers from the infected areas.
(A) screenings (B) listings (C) clippings (D) blockings

二、綜合測驗 (占 15 分)

說明：第 16 題至第 30 題，每題一個空格，請依文意選出最適當的一個選項，請畫記在答案卡之「選擇題答案區」。各題答對者，得 1 分；答錯、未作答或畫記多於一個選項者，該題以零分計算。

第 16 至 20 題為題組

Tai Chi Chuan is a type of ancient Chinese martial art. People 16. Tai Chi mainly for its health benefits. This centuries-old Chinese mind-body exercise is now gaining popularity in the United States.

The most familiar aspect of Tai Chi Chuan is the hand form, which is a series of slow-flowing movements with poetic names 17. “dragons stirring up the wind” and “wave hands like clouds.” These movements, forming an exercise system, 18. one to effortlessly experience the vital life force, or the Qi energy, in one’s body.

Tai Chi Chuan is not only a physical but also a 19. exercise. Psychologically, this exercise may increase communication between the body and the mind and enable one to deal with other people more effectively. It 20. stress and creates calmness and confidence. Relaxation and a feeling of joy are among the first noticeable differences in a Tai Chi student.

- () 16. (A) practice (B) consult (C) display (D) manage
() 17. (A) from (B) like (C) between (D) regarding
() 18. (A) allow (B) allows (C) allowed (D) allowing

- ()19. (A) formal (B) mental (C) social (D) global
 ()20. (A) imposes (B) offends (C) reduces (D) disturbs

第 21 至 25 題為題組

Much like the dove and robin, the bluebird is considered a very lucky sign in most cultures, particularly when seen in the spring. 21., a woodpecker, when seen near the home, is regarded as a good sign. In contrast, the peacock is not 22. seen as lucky. In places like India, the peacock is considered lucky because the great many “eyes” on its feathers are said to alert it to 23. evil. Peacocks are also highly valued in China and Japan, where they are kept as symbols by the ruling families to 24. their status and wealth. However, the peacock receives only scorn from the rest of the world. The feathers of peacocks are considered the most 25. part of the bird because the eye-shaped markings on them are associated with “evil eyes.” To bring the evil eye into the home is thus believed to invite trouble and sorrow.

- ()21. (A) Therefore (B) Nevertheless (C) Roughly (D) Similarly
 ()22. (A) officially (B) mutually (C) universally (D) eventually
 ()23. (A) approach (B) approaching (C) approached (D) be approaching
 ()24. (A) replace (B) disguise (C) distinguish (D) represent
 ()25. (A) unlucky (B) illogical (C) impossible (D) unnecessary

第 26 至 30 題為題組

Nutritional products that can be collected from trees include fruits, nuts, seeds, leaves, and bark. Tree products have been an important part of diets for thousands of years, from early humans 26. fruits and nuts to the first cultivation of important trees, such as mango and apple.

The apple is one of the world’s most cultivated fruit trees, 27. over 7,000 different kinds in existence. Despite their great 28., however, most domesticated apples can be traced back to a common ancestor, the wild apple of Central Asia, *Malus sieversii*. Apples have been grown for thousands of years in Asia and Europe, and 29. to North America by European colonists in the 17th century. Today, apples are 30. eaten the world over and form the basis for multi-million dollar industries. In 2005, at least 55 million tons of apples were grown worldwide, which generated a value of about \$10 billion.

- ()26. (A) to gather (B) gather (C) gathered (D) gathering
 ()27. (A) all (B) with (C) around (D) still
 ()28. (A) variety (B) harvest (C) condition (D) discovery
 ()29. (A) bring (B) have brought (C) were brought (D) have been brought
 ()30. (A) regularly (B) particularly (C) permanently (D) barely

三、文意選填（占 10 分）

說明：第 31 題至第 40 題，每題一個空格，請依文意在文章後所提供的(A)到(J)選項中分別選出最適當者，並將其英文字母代號畫記在答案卡之「選擇題答案區」。各題答對者，得 1 分；答錯、未作答或畫記多於一個選項者，該題以零分計算。

第 31 至 40 題為題組

A paperclip, made of steel wire bent into a hooped shape, is an instrument used to hold sheets of paper together. This common 31. is a wonder of simplicity and function. But where did this simple, cheap, and indispensable invention come from?

In the late 19th century, the most common way to hold papers together was by using a pin. Although the pin was an inexpensive tool and was easily 32., it would leave holes in the paper. Later, as steel wire became more common, inventors began to notice its elastic feature. With this feature, it could be stretched and 33. various clip-like objects. In the years just prior to 1900, quite a few paperclip designs emerged. The name most frequently 34. the paperclip invention is Johan Vaaler, a Norwegian inventor. However, Vaaler's clips were not the same as the paperclips currently in use. Specifically, they did not have the interior loop we see today. The 35. looped design was invented by Gem Manufacturing Ltd. in England. This clip is therefore sometimes 36. the Gem clip.

Because of Vaaler, the paperclip played an important 37. role in Norway. During World War II, Norway was occupied by the Nazis. Norwegians were prohibited from wearing any 38. of their national unity, such as buttons with the initials of their king. Thus, in 39., they started wearing paperclips to show their solidarity. The reason for doing this was simple: Paperclips were a Norwegian invention whose original function was to bind together. After the war, a giant paperclip statue was erected in Oslo to 40. Vaaler—even though his design was never actually manufactured.

- (A) familiar (B) honor (C) device (D) removable (E) known as
(F) protest (G) symbol (H) twisted into (I) associated with (J) historical

四、閱讀測驗（占 32 分）

說明：第 41 題至第 56 題，每題請分別根據各篇文章之文意選出最適當的一個選項，請畫記在答案卡之「選擇題答案區」。各題答對者，得 2 分；答錯、未作答或畫記多於一個選項者，該題以零分計算。

第 41 至 44 題為題組

In 2009, the Taiwu Elementary School Folk Singers were invited to perform in Belgium, France, Germany, and Luxemburg. In 2011, they were voted as one of the world's top five performance groups by audiences of Japan Broadcasting Corporation's Amazing Voice program.

Recalling the group's first tour in Europe, Camake Valaule, a physical education teacher and the founder of the Taiwu Elementary School Folk Singers, admitted that he felt very nervous. He was worried that the audience would fall asleep since most of the 75-minute performance was a cappella, that is, singing without instrumental sound. Surprisingly, the audience listened with full focus and high spirits. Camake said, "They told me afterward that through our performance, they had a vision of our country, our village, without having to visit it. This experience greatly boosted our confidence."

According to Camake Valaule, singing traditional ballads has helped students and their parents to re-understand their culture. "It used to be that the only ones who could sing these songs were tribal elders aged between 50 and 60. Now with the children performing the pieces, parents are beginning to ask, 'Why do we not know how to sing these ballads?' Many times nowadays, it is the children who teach the songs to their parents, putting back **the pieces of a blurred memory.**"

Winning international fame, however, was neither the original intention nor the main reason why Camake founded the group in 2006. The most important thing was to make children understand why they sing these songs and to preserve and pass on their culture. Referring to the relocation of Taiwu Elementary School and Taiwu Village following Typhoon Morakot in August 2009, Camake said, “We could not take the forest or our houses in the mountains with us; but we were able to bring our culture along. As long as the children are willing to sing, I will always be there for them, singing with them and leading them to experience the meaning of the ballads.”

- () 41. Which of the following is true about Taiwu Elementary School Folk Singers?
- (A) The group was first established in 2009.
 - (B) The group was founded by a PE teacher.
 - (C) The singers usually sing popular folk songs.
 - (D) The singers learn to sing from their parents.
- () 42. On his first trip to Europe, why did Camake think the audience might fall asleep?
- (A) The average age of the audience was between fifty and sixty.
 - (B) Most of the performance was not accompanied by any instrument.
 - (C) Nobody could understand the language and the meaning of the songs.
 - (D) The audience could not visualize the theme sung by the school children.
- () 43. What does “**the pieces of a blurred memory**” in the third paragraph most likely refer to?
- (A) The children’s ignorance of their own culture.
 - (B) The fading memories about old tribal people.
 - (C) The broken pieces of knowledge taught at school.
 - (D) The parents’ vague understanding of their own tradition.
- () 44. What did Camake realize after the incident of Typhoon Morakot?
- (A) The significance of the relocation of Taiwu Elementary School.
 - (B) The need to respect nature to avoid being destroyed by it.
 - (C) The importance of passing on the traditional culture.
 - (D) The consequence of building houses in the forest.

第 45 至 48 題為題組

When it comes to medical care, many patients and doctors believe “more is better.” But what they do not realize is that overtreatment—too many scans, too many blood tests, too many procedures—may pose harm. Sometimes a test leads you down a path to more and more testing, some of which may be invasive, or to treatment for things that should be left alone.

Terrence Power, for example, complained that after his wife learned she had Wegener’s disease, an uncommon disorder of the immune system, they found it difficult to refuse testing recommended by her physician. The doctor insisted on office visits every three weeks, even when she was feeling well. He frequently ordered blood tests and X-rays, and repeatedly referred her to specialists for even minor complaints. Even when tests came back negative, more were ordered, and she was hospitalized as a precaution when she developed a cold. She had as many as 25 doctor visits during one six-month period. The couple was spending about \$30,000 a year for her care.

After several years of physical suffering and near financial ruin from the medical costs, the couple began questioning the treatment after consulting with other patients in online support groups. “It’s a really hard thing to determine when **they**’ve crossed the line,” Mr. Power said. “You think she’s getting the best care in the world, but after a while you start to wonder: What is the objective?” Mr. Power then spoke with his own primary care doctor, who advised him to find a new specialist to oversee Mrs. Power’s care. Under the new doctor’s care, the regular testing stopped and Mrs. Power’s condition stabilized. Now she sees the doctor only four or five times a year.

- () 45. What is the main idea of this passage?
- (A) Treatments do not always cause harmful side effects.
 - (B) Patients tend to believe more testing is better treatment.
 - (C) Too much medical care may not be beneficial to patients.
 - (D) Doctors generally recommend office visits that are necessary.
- () 46. Which of the following was a problem for Mrs. Power during her medical treatment?
- (A) She had to be hospitalized for three weeks whenever she had a cold.
 - (B) She didn’t have any insurance, so she went broke because of her illness.
 - (C) When test results showed she was fine, her doctor still ordered more tests.
 - (D) Her doctor asked her to consult other specialists due to her constant complaints.
- () 47. Who does “**they**” in the third paragraph most likely refer to?
- (A) Physicians.
 - (B) Other patients.
 - (C) Mr. and Mrs. Power.
 - (D) The online support groups.
- () 48. Which of the following best describes the author’s attitude toward medical tests?
- (A) More tests than necessary are too much.
 - (B) Medical tests are essential for disease prevention.
 - (C) Many tests are needed for confirmation of diagnosis.
 - (D) Doctors’ interpretations of test results are seldom wrong.

第 49 至 52 題為題組

Henri Cartier-Bresson (1908–2004) is one of the most original and influential figures in the history of photography. His humane, spontaneous photographs helped establish photojournalism as an art form.

Cartier-Bresson’s family was wealthy—his father made a fortune as a textile manufacturer—but Cartier-Bresson later joked that due to his parents’ frugal ways, it often seemed as though his family was poor.

Educated in Paris, Cartier-Bresson developed an early love for literature and the arts. As a teenager, Cartier-Bresson rebelled against his parents’ formal ways of education. In his early adulthood, he even drifted toward communism. But it was art that remained at the center of his life.

Cartier-Bresson traveled to Africa in 1931 to hunt antelope and boar. And Africa fueled another interest in him: photography. He then wandered around the world with his camera, using a handheld camera to catch images from fleeting moments of everyday life.

Not long after World War II, Cartier-Bresson traveled east, spending considerable time in India, where

he met and photographed Gandhi shortly before his assassination in 1948. Cartier-Bresson's subsequent work to document Gandhi's death and its immediate impact on the country became one of *Life Magazine's* most prized photo essays.

Cartier-Bresson's approach to photography remained much the same throughout his life. He made clear his dislike of images that had been improved by artificial light, darkroom effects, and even cropping. The naturalist in Cartier-Bresson believed that all editing should be done when the photo is taken. In 1952, his first book, *The Decisive Moment*, a rich collection of his work spanning two decades, was published. "There is nothing in this world that does not have a decisive moment," he said.

In 1968, he began to turn away from photography and returned to his passion for drawing and painting.

- ()49. Which of the following best describes Cartier-Bresson's family background?
- (A) His family was rich but was very economical.
 - (B) His father went to Paris to open a textile factory.
 - (C) His wealthy family went bankrupt and became poor.
 - (D) His parents were very liberal in their ways of education.
- ()50. Which of the following is true about Cartier-Bresson's career in photography?
- (A) He devoted himself to photography all his life.
 - (B) He developed a passion for photography when he traveled to Africa.
 - (C) He quit photography right after the publication of *The Decisive Moment*.
 - (D) During World War II, he documented the everyday life of the Indian people.
- ()51. What significance did Cartier-Bresson have to Gandhi of India?
- (A) He witnessed Gandhi's assassination in 1948.
 - (B) He was the first photographer to take Gandhi's photo.
 - (C) He used photos to document the effect of Gandhi's death on India.
 - (D) His photos told the world who was guilty of assassinating Gandhi.
- ()52. Which of the following is true about Cartier-Bresson's approach to photography?
- (A) He never waited for a decisive moment to shoot photos.
 - (B) He preferred to edit his images carefully in his darkroom.
 - (C) Most of his photos described things that happen every day.
 - (D) He experimented with different ways and settled on being a naturalist.

第 53 至 56 題為題組

You've most likely heard the news by now: A car-commuting, desk-bound, TV-watching lifestyle can be harmful to our health. All the time that we spend rooted in the chair is linked to increased risks of so many deadly diseases that experts have named this modern-day health epidemic the "sitting disease."

Sitting for too long slows down the body's metabolism and the way enzymes break down our fat reserves, raising both blood sugar levels and blood pressure. Small amounts of regular activity, even just standing and moving around, throughout the day is enough to bring the increased levels back down. And those small amounts of activity add up—30 minutes of light activity in two or three-minute bursts can be just as effective as a half-hour block of exercise. But without that activity, blood sugar levels and blood pressure keep creeping up, steadily damaging the inside of the arteries and increasing the risk of diabetes, heart disease, stroke, and

other serious diseases. In essence, fundamental changes in biology occur if you sit for too long.

But wait, you're a runner. You needn't worry about the harm of a **sedentary** lifestyle because you exercise regularly, right? Well, not so fast. Recent studies show that people spend an average of 64 hours a week sitting, whether or not they exercise 150 minutes a week as recommended by World Health Organization (WHO). Regular exercisers, furthermore, are found to be about 30 percent less active on days when they exercise. Overall, most people simply aren't exercising or moving around enough to counteract all the harm that can result from sitting nine hours or more a day.

Scared straight out of your chair? Good. The remedy is as simple as standing up and taking activity breaks.

- () 53. What is the purpose of this passage?
- (A) To point out the challenges of the modern lifestyle.
(B) To discuss how a modern epidemic may spread quickly.
(C) To explore the effects of regular exercise to our body.
(D) To explain the threat to our health from long hours of sitting.
- () 54. What does the word "**sedentary**" in the third paragraph most likely mean?
- (A) Modern. (B) Risky. (C) Inactive. (D) Epidemic.
- () 55. What is the best way to bring down high blood sugar level and blood pressure?
- (A) Exercising for 150 minutes or more every week.
(B) Getting rid of the habit of car commuting and TV watching.
(C) Interrupting sitting time with light activity as often as possible.
(D) Standing or moving around for at least two or three minutes every day.
- () 56. Which of the following may be inferred about those who do serious exercise?
- (A) They often live longer than those who don't exercise.
(B) They tend to stand or move around less on days they work out.
(C) They generally spend less time sitting than those who are inactive.
(D) They usually do not meet the standard of exercise recommended by WHO.

第貳部分：非選擇題（占 28 分）

一、中譯英（占 8 分）

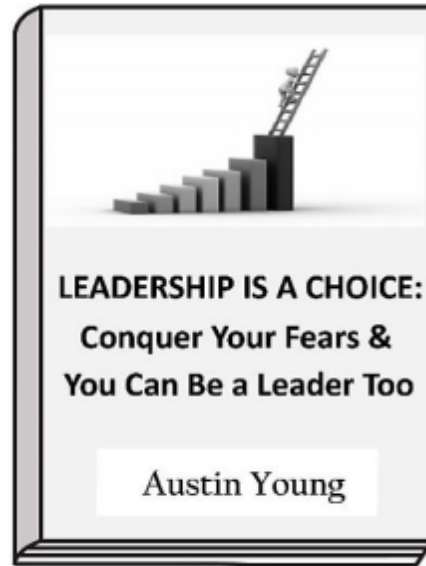
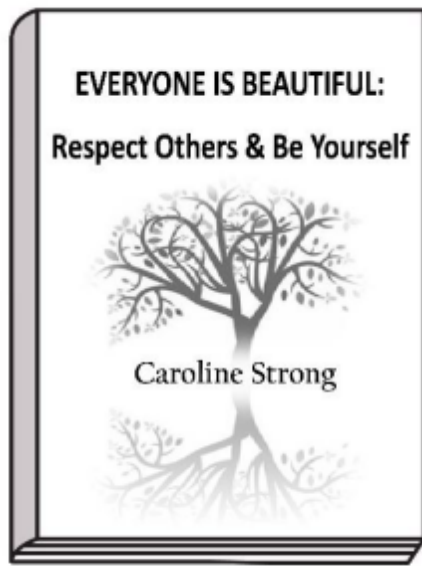
說明：1. 請將以下中文句子譯成正確、通順、達意的英文，並將答案寫在「答案卷」上。
2. 請依序作答，並標明題號。每題 4 分，共 8 分。

1. 一個成功的企業不應該把獲利當作最主要的目標。
2. 它應該負起社會責任，以增進大眾的福祉。

二、英文作文（占 20 分）

說明：1. 依提示在「答案卷」上寫一篇英文作文。
2. 文長至少 120 個單詞（words）。

提示：下面兩本書是學校建議的暑假閱讀書籍，請依書名想想看該書的內容，並思考你會選擇哪一本書閱讀，為什麼？請在第一段說明你會選哪一本書及你認為該書的內容大概會是什麼，第二段提出你選擇該書的理由。



範文：

My teacher has recommended two books for us to read during the summer vacation, and I would prefer to read *Everyone Is Beautiful*. Since the subtitle of the book is *Respect Others & Be Yourself*, I think the book may consist of two main parts. The first part might give a clear definition of the word “respect,” and then point out some do’s and don’ts when it comes to getting along with others. On the other hand, the second part will probably draw a distinction between respecting others and pleasing others and encourage readers to be themselves. There may be many inspiring stories to support the author’s points.

Frankly speaking, it is not so easy for me to get along with others, and this is exactly why I want to read this book. I seem to mistakenly assume that being popular means often changing myself in order to please others. I want everyone to like me. I care too much about what others think of me, even to the extent that I cannot see my own strengths. Now I feel tired of doing so, and I may not even know how to get along with myself. I think I should learn to accept who I really am. I hope that I can learn to love myself and be more self-confident after reading *Everyone Is Beautiful*.

答案

第壹部分：單選題

一、詞彙題

1. D 2. C 3. C 4. B 5. D 6. A 7. D 8. A 9. C 10. B
11. C 12. B 13. C 14. B 15. A

二、綜合測驗

16. A 17. B 18. A 19. B 20. C 21. D 22. C 23. B 24. D 25. A
26. D 27. B 28. A 29. C 30. A

三、文意選填

31. C 32. D 33. H 34. I 35. A 36. E 37. J 38. G 39. F 40. B

四、閱讀測驗

41. B 42. B 43. D 44. C 45. C 46. C 47. A 48. A 49. A 50. B 51. C 52. C
53. D 54. C 55. C 56. B

第貳部分：非選擇題

一、中譯英

1. A successful enterprise/business should not take making profits as its primary/main goal.
2. It should take (on)/shoulder social responsibilities (in order) to promote the public welfare.

解析

第壹部分：單選題

一、詞彙題

- 現在很多公司採取彈性工時，允許員工決定何時上班，最早從上午六點開始，最晚到上午十一點。
(A)相對的 4 (B)嚴重的 4 (C)原始的 4 (D)有彈性的 4
本題考形容詞。邏輯推理：由下文員工可自行決定上班時間，聯想到 **flexible** (有彈性的)。
- 為了教孩子分辨是非，有些父母會在孩子表現好的時候獎賞，表現不好時懲罰。
(A)安頓 2 (B)宣告 4 (C)獎賞 4 (D)忽略 4
本題考動詞。邏輯推理：由 **behave well** (表現好) 可以聯想到 **reward** (獎賞)。
- 為了守住吃緊的預算，Robert 買了較負擔得起的 LED 電視，而非時髦、昂貴的 3D 電視。
(A)技術上的 3 (B)重要(大)的 3 (C)負擔得起的 3 (D)善於表達的 3
本題考形容詞。邏輯推理：由 **stick to the tight budget** (守住吃緊的預算) 可聯想到 **affordable** (負擔得起的)。
- David 的新書登上暢銷排行榜，因為有漂亮的插圖與有趣的故事。
(A)操作；手術 4 (B)插圖 4 (C)訂婚 3 (D)成就 4
本題考名詞。邏輯推理：由題幹中 **book** (書)、**stories** (故事)，可聯想到 **illustrations** (插圖)。
- 機場因為暴風雪而關閉，我們必須延到隔天才能啟程前往巴黎。
(A)移動 1 (B)註冊 4 (C)傾向 4 (D)啟程 4
本題考名詞。邏輯推理：由 **airport** (機場) 可聯想到 **departure** (啟程)。
- 學生一感覺到地震，就快速跑出教室到外面空曠處。
(A)快速地 3 (B)將近 2 (C)鬆散地；鬆弛地 3 (D)正式地 2
本題考副詞。邏輯推理：由 **earthquake** (地震) 可聯想到 **ran swiftly** (快跑)。
- 這部電梯最多可承載 400 公斤。為了安全理由，電梯不該超載。
(A)精緻的 4 (B)自動的 3 (C)必要的 4 (D)最大的 4
本題考形容詞。邏輯推理：由 **elevator** (電梯)、**overloaded** (超載) 可聯想到 **maximum capacity** (最大容納量)。
- 男女之間公開的親密行為，像是擁抱、親吻，在一些保守的社會是不被允許的。
(A)親密的 4 (B)感到羞恥的 4 (C)認真的 4 (D)急迫的 4
本題考形容詞。邏輯推理：由 **hugging** (擁抱)、**kissing** (親吻) 可聯想到 **intimate** (親密的)。
- 服藥時，我們應仔細閱讀標籤上的指示，因為這些指示提供重要的資訊，例如該如何服藥、何時服藥。
(A)獎牌 3 (B)引述文字 3 (C)標籤 3 (D)食譜 4
本題考名詞。邏輯推理：由 **taking medicine** (服藥) 可聯想到 **the instructions on the labels** (標籤上的指示)。
- 因為班機無故取消，生氣的旅客氣憤地與航空公司人員爭論。
(A)明顯地 4 (B)氣憤地 4 (C)服從地 4 (D)懷疑地 4
本題考副詞。邏輯推理：由 **angry** (生氣的) 可聯想到 **furiously** (氣憤地)。
- 為了推廣新產品，那家公司在產品正式上市前，提供免費樣品。
(A)貢獻 4 (B)使……印象深刻 3 (C)推廣；促銷 3 (D)估計 4

本題考動詞。邏輯推理：由 free samples（免費樣品）可聯想到 promote（推廣；促銷）。

12. 我很擔心我的第一次海外旅行，但爸爸向我保證，他會幫忙計劃行程，不會有任何地方出錯。
(A)拯救 4 (B)確保 4 (C)鼓舞 4 (D)傳達 4

本題考動詞。搭配用法：「assure + sb. + that + 完整子句」意思為「向某人保證某事」。

13. 最近的食用油醜聞使得大眾要求對食品銷售應有更嚴格的規範。
(A)忍受 4 (B)保證 4 (C)規範 4 (D)分配 4

本題考名詞。邏輯推理：由 scandal（醜聞）、tougher（更嚴格的）可聯想到 regulation（規範）。

14. John 應該在下班後多和朋友、家人互動，而不是待在房裡玩電腦遊戲。
(A)探索 4 (B)互動 4 (C)協商 4 (D)參與 3

本題考動詞。邏輯推理：instead of（而不是）前後語意相對，因此由 staying in his room to play computer games（待在房裡玩電腦遊戲）可聯想到 interact more with his friends and family（多與朋友、家人互動）。

15. 為了避免伊波拉病毒從西非擴散到世界其他地方，很多機場開始篩檢來自疫區的旅客。
(A)篩檢 2 (B)列表 1 (C)剪報 3 (D)阻擋 1

本題考名詞。邏輯推理：由 prevent the spread of the Ebola virus（防止伊波拉病毒擴散）可聯想到 screening（篩檢）。

二、綜合測驗

第 16 至 20 題為題組

太極拳是一種古老的中國武術。人們練太極拳主要是為了健康方面的益處。這項結合身心的中國運動，已有數個世紀的歷史，如今在美國愈來愈受到歡迎。

太極拳最廣為人知的部分就是其手勢，包括一系列緩慢的動作，這些動作的名稱帶有詩意，例如黃龍攪風、雲手等。這些動作形成一套運動系統，使人能夠輕鬆地感受到體中的生命力，也就是氣。

太極拳同時是身、心的運動。就心理上來說，這項運動可以增進身心之間的溝通，使人能夠更加有效地與他人相處。太極拳減輕壓力，帶來平靜與信心。放鬆與愉悅的感受是學習太極拳後最能立即感受得到的差別之一。

16. (A)練習 (B)請教 (C)展示 (D)處理

17. (A)從 (B)例如 (C)在……之間 (D)關於

18. 本句主詞為 these movements，為複數名詞，其後 forming an exercise system 為形容詞子句 which from... 簡化為分詞片語的補充說明，刪除後不影響句構。因此，空格應填動詞，且應與主詞一致。

19. (A)正式的 (B)心理的 (C)社會的 (D)全球的

20. (A)強加 (B)冒犯 (C)減輕 (D)打擾

第 21 至 25 題為題組

青鳥與白鴿、知更鳥一樣，在大多數文化中被視為是幸運的象徵，尤其是在春天的時候。同樣地，在家裡附近看到的啄木鳥也被視為是吉兆。相對地，孔雀並非在任何地方都被認為是吉利的。在有些地方，例如印度，孔雀被認為是吉利的，因為羽毛上有很多「眼睛」，據說可以讓孔雀注意到靠近中的惡靈。孔雀在中國、日本也被視為珍禽，被統治家族用來當作代表他們地位與財富的象徵。然而，在世界上其他地方，孔雀卻是被嗤之以鼻。孔雀的羽毛被視為是最不祥的部分，因為那些形似眼睛的圖案與「惡魔之眼」聯想在一起，因此將惡魔之眼帶回家會被認為是招來麻煩與不幸。。

21. (A)因此 (B)然而 (C)大略上 (D)同樣地
22. (A)正式地 (B)互相地 (C)普遍地 (D)最後
23. 修飾名詞應用形容詞，此為現在分詞當形容詞用，且現在分詞可用於表達「正在」的意味。
24. (A)取代 (B)偽裝 (C)區分 (D)代表
25. (A)不祥的 (B)沒有邏輯的 (C)不可能的 (D)不必要的

第 26 至 30 題為題組

可從樹取得的營養品包括水果、堅果、種子、葉子和樹皮。數千年來，樹的產物一直是飲食中重要的一部分，從早期的人類採集水果和堅果，到第一次栽種重要的果樹，例如芒果樹與蘋果樹。

蘋果樹是世界上最常栽種的果樹之一，現有超過七千種不同的品種。然而，儘管種類很多，大多數栽種的蘋果可追溯到共同的源頭，也就是中亞的野生蘋果 *Malus sieversii*。蘋果在亞洲與歐洲已種植了幾千年，在十七世紀被歐洲殖民者帶到北美洲。現在，蘋果在世界各地常常有人吃，也是好幾百萬元產業的基礎。在 2005 年，全世界至少種了五千五百萬噸的蘋果，產值高達將近一百億美元。

26. 現在分詞片語 gathering fruits and nuts 修飾前方名詞 early humans，由 who gathered fruits and nuts 簡化而來。
27. 介系詞 with 可譯為「有」。
28. (A)種類；變化 (B)收穫 (C)情況 (D)發現
29. 空格後方有過去時間副詞，且主詞同前面子句，而蘋果樹是「被」帶到北美洲，因此此處動詞應用過去被動式。
30. (A)規律地 (B)尤其 (C)永遠地 (D)幾乎不

三、文意選填

第 31 至 40 題為題組

迴紋針是鋼線捲曲成環形而製成，是將一疊紙夾在一起的工具。這種常見的工具是簡單又好用的神奇事物。但這個簡單、便宜、而又不可或缺的發明是哪裡來的呢？

在十九世紀晚期，將紙釘在一起最常見的方式是使用大頭針。雖然大頭針是不貴的工具，也很容易移除，卻會在紙上留下一些小孔。之後，鋼線變得更加普及，發明家開始注意到其彈性。有了這項特性，鋼線可以拉長，並且彎曲成各種像是夾子的物品。就在 1900 年之前的那幾年，很多迴紋針的設計出現了。最常跟迴紋針聯想在一起的人是 Johan Vaaler，他是挪威的發明家。不過 Vaaler 的迴紋針跟現在使用的迴紋針不一樣，確切地說，沒有我們現在看到裡面的那一圈。我們所熟悉的環狀設計是由英國的 Gem 製造公司所發明的。因此，這種迴紋針有時候也被稱為是 Gem 迴紋針。

由於 Vaaler 的緣故，迴紋針在挪威扮演了重要的歷史角色。在二次世界大戰期間，挪威被納粹占領。挪威人不許配戴任何國家團結的象徵物，例如有國王名字首字母的鈕扣。因此，為了表示抗議，他們開始戴迴紋針來展現他們的團結。這麼做的理由很簡單：迴紋針是挪威的發明，其原先的功能是將東西夾在一起。戰後，在奧斯陸建立了一座巨大的迴紋針雕像以紀念 Vaaler——儘管他的設計事實上從沒生產過。

31. 形容詞之後通常應填名詞。此格填入 device (工具；裝置)，指的是前文中的迴紋針。
32. 空格前方提到大頭針不昂貴，這是一項優點，對等連接詞 and 後應填入另一項優點，因此填入 easily removable (容易移除)。
33. 空格前方為過去分詞，對等連接詞 and 後應填入另一個過去分詞，依句意應填入 twisted into (被彎曲成)。
34. 此處 most frequently associated with the paperclip invention 為分詞片語，修飾前方名詞 the name。be

associated with意思為「和……聯想在一起」。

35. 冠詞與名詞之間通常應填入形容詞。依句意應填入familiar（熟悉的）。
36. be known as（以……之名為人所知），後面常接專有名詞。
37. 下文提到第二次世界大戰，因此此格應填入historical（歷史上的）。
38. any之後通常應填入名詞。由下文可知，帶有國王名字的鈕扣是一種團結的象徵，因此填入symbol（象徵物）。
39. 介系詞in之後通常填入名詞。前文提到挪威人受到納粹壓迫，因而此處應填入protest（抗議）。
40. 不定詞to接原形動詞可表「目的」。依句意應填入honor（紀念）。

四、閱讀測驗

第 41 至 44 題為題組

在 2009 年，泰武國小古謠傳唱隊受邀到比利時、法國、德國及盧森堡表演。在 2011 年，他們被日本廣播公司天籟之聲節目的聽眾票選為世界前五名的表演團體之一。

Camake Valaule 是一名體育老師，也是泰武國小古謠傳唱隊的創立者，回想起這個團體第一次到歐洲演出，他坦言相當緊張。他很擔心觀眾會睡著，因為七十五分鐘的表演中，大部分時間都是 a cappella，也就是沒有樂器伴奏的歌唱。令人驚訝的是，所有觀眾全神貫注且興致高昂。Camake 說：「他們事後告訴我，在我們的表演中，他們不必親臨現場，就能瞄摹出我們的國家、村落。這次經驗大大地增加我們的信心。」

根據 Camake Valaule 的說法，唱民謠可以幫助學生與家長重新了解他們的文化。他說：「過去只有部落五六十歲的長者會唱這些古謠。現在有孩子唱這些曲子，父母會開始問，『為什麼我們不會唱這些古謠？』如今已有好幾次，是孩子教父母唱古謠，幫他們拚湊回模糊的記憶片段。」

然而，Camake 在 2006 年創團時，享譽國際既非初衷，也非主因。最重要的是，讓孩子了解為什麼他們要唱這些歌曲，保存並傳承他們的文化。Camake 想起 2009 年 8 月莫拉克颱風後易地重建泰武國小與泰武村，他說：「我們無法把山上的森林和房子帶走；然而，我們可以帶走我們的文化。只要孩子們願意唱，我就永遠陪著他們，跟他們一起唱，引導他們體會這些歌謠的意義。」

41. 下列關於泰武國小古謠傳唱隊的敘述，何者正確？

- (A) 這個團體是在 2009 年建立。
- (B) 這個團體是由一名體育老師所創。
- (C) 歌者通常唱的是流行的民歌。
- (D) 歌者是從父母身上學習歌唱。

42. Camake 第一次去歐洲時，為什麼覺得觀眾可能會睡著？

- (A) 觀眾的平均年齡在五十歲到六十歲之間。
- (B) 大部分的表演沒有樂器伴奏。
- (C) 沒有人了解歌曲的語言與意義。
- (D) 觀眾無法想像學童們唱的主題。

43. 第三段「模糊的記憶片段」最可能指的是什麼？

- (A) 孩子們對自身文化的忽略。
- (B) 對部落老人逐漸逝去的記憶。
- (C) 學校裡所傳授零碎的知識。
- (D) 父母對自身傳統模糊的了解。

44. 在莫拉克颱風後，Camake 了解到什麼？
- (A)泰武國小易地重建的意義。
 - (B)尊敬自然以免被自然摧毀的重要性。
 - (C)傳承傳統文化的重要性。
 - (D)在森林中蓋房子的後果。

41. 本題為細節題。可在第二段第一句找到答案。
42. 本題為細節題。在第二段可找到答案。
43. 本題為推論題。解題線索在第三段中。
44. 本題為細節題。可在第四段找到答案。

第 45 至 48 題為題組

一提到醫療，很多病人和醫生都相信「愈多愈好」。然而，他們所不了解的是，過度治療——過多的掃描、過多的血液檢查、過多的程序——可能會造成傷害。有時一項檢查會使你繼續接受更多檢查，有些會是侵入性的，或者使你接受不該接受的治療。

例如，Terrence Power 抱怨，他的妻子得知罹患 Wegener 氏症後（這是一種免疫系統的少見疾病），他們覺得很難拒絕醫師所建議的檢查。醫師堅持每三週複診一次，即使是當她狀況良好的時候也一樣。醫師時常要求驗血、X 光檢查，甚至不斷因為一些小毛病將她轉介到其他專科醫師。即使當檢查結果為陰性，他還是要求病人做更多檢查，而且她當感冒時，被要求住院以防萬一。她曾在六個月間就診二十五次。這對夫妻為了她的醫療照顧一年花了將近三萬美元。

經歷幾年的身體折磨與醫療花費所造成的財務困難，這對夫妻在向網路上的扶持團體尋求諮詢後，開始質疑醫師的治療。Power 先生說：「很難判定他們在何時跨越了那條界線。你認為她正在接受世界上最好的治療，但過了一陣子後，你開始想：為的是什麼？」Power 先生接著向主治醫師討論，這位醫師建議他找一位新的專科醫師監控 Power 太太的健康。在這名新醫師的照護下，例常檢查停了，Power 太太的狀況穩定下來了。現在她一年只須看診四、五次。

45. 本文主旨為何？
- (A)治療不一定會造成有害的副作用。
 - (B)病人往往相信愈多的檢查是愈好的治療。
 - (C)過多的治療不一定對病人有益。
 - (D)醫師通常建議必要的門診。
46. 下列何者為 Power 太太在治療期間的問題？
- (A)每當她感冒就必須住院三週。
 - (B)她沒有保險，所以因治療疾病而破產了。
 - (C)當檢查結果顯示沒問題，醫師仍然要求更多檢查。
 - (D)由於她不斷抱怨，她的醫師要求她去看其他專科醫師。
47. 第三段的「他們」最有可能指的是誰？
- (A)醫師。
 - (B)其他病人。
 - (C) Power 夫婦。
 - (D)網路上的扶持團體。
48. 以下何者是作者對於醫療檢查所持態度的最佳描述？
- (A)過多不必要的檢查是多餘的。
 - (B)醫療檢查對疾病預防是必要的。
 - (C)很多檢查對於確診是必須的。

(D)醫師對於檢查結果的解讀很少出錯。

45. 本題為主旨題。
46. 本題為細節題。答案可在第二段找到。
47. 本題為指涉題。此處cross the line指的是過多的檢查與治療，因此可推知主詞they指的是醫師。
48. 本題為推論題，需要掌握全文主旨。

第 49 至 52 題為題組

Henri Cartier-Bresson (1908 - 2004) 是攝影史上最具有原創力、最有影響力的人物之一。他具有人道主義且真實不造假的照片，讓新聞攝影成為一門藝術。

Cartier-Bresson的家庭很富裕——他的父親以紡織製造致富——但是Cartier-Bresson後來開玩笑說，因為他父母的儉樸，感覺他家很窮。

Cartier-Bresson在巴黎接受教育，早期就培養出對文學與藝術的喜愛。在青少年時期，Cartier-Bresson反叛父母正規的教育方式。剛成年時，他甚至偏向過共產主義。然而，藝術一直是他生活的重心。

Cartier-Bresson在1931年到非洲去獵捕羚羊和野豬。而非洲引起了另外一項興趣：攝影。接著他帶著照相機漫遊世界，用手裡的相機捕捉日常生活中稍縱即逝的片刻。

二次世界大戰之後不久，Cartier-Bresson往東方旅行，花了很長一段時間在印度。就在甘地於1948年遇刺前不久，Cartier-Bresson遇到他，並拍攝他。Cartier-Bresson接下來的工作是記錄甘地的死亡與這個事件對於這個國家的直接影響，而這成了《生活雜誌》最受到高度評價的圖文報導之一。

Cartier-Bresson的攝影方式一輩子都差不多。他清楚地表示，不喜歡照片經過人工光線、暗房效果、甚至裁切處理。Cartier-Bresson是自然主義者，他相信所有的編輯在照片拍下的那一刻就完成了。在1952年，他的第一本書*The Decisive Moment*出版了，記錄了二十年來的豐富作品。他說：「世界上沒有任何事物沒有決定性的一刻。」

在1968年，他開始從攝影轉回對繪畫的熱愛。

49. 下列何者為Cartier-Bresson家庭背景的最佳描述？

- (A)他的家庭很富裕，但是很節儉。
- (B)他的父親去巴黎開設紡織工廠。
- (C)他富裕的家庭破產了，變得很窮困。
- (D)他父母的教育方式很自由。

50. 關於Cartier-Bresson的攝影生涯，下列敘述何者正確？

- (A)他一生都奉獻給攝影。
- (B)他在非洲旅行時培養出對於攝影的熱愛。
- (C)就在出版*The Decisive Moment*後，他就放棄攝影了。
- (D)二次世界大戰期間，他記錄印度人的日常生活。

51. Cartier-Bresson 對印度的甘地有何意義？

- (A)他目擊了甘地在1948年遇刺。
- (B)他是第一位拍到甘地照片的攝影師。
- (C)他用照片記錄甘地之死對印度的影響。
- (D)他的照片告訴世人是誰刺殺了甘地。

52. 關於Cartier-Bresson的攝影方式，下列敘述何者正確？

- (A)他拍照時從不等待決定性的時刻。

- (B)他偏好在暗房中仔細編輯照片。
- (C)他大部分的照片記錄每天發生的事情。
- (D)他試驗不同的方式，最後回歸自然主義者。

- 49. 本題為細節題。答案可在第二段找到。
- 50. 本題為細節題，答案可在第四段找到。
- 51. 本題為細節題。答案可在第五段找到。
- 52. 本題為細節題。答案可在第四段的最後一句與第六段的第一句找到。

第 53 至 56 題為題組

你很可能已經聽過這種新聞：開車通勤、成天坐在辦公桌旁、看電視的生活型態會傷害我們的健康。我們總是花太多時間坐著，而這與得到致命疾病的機率有很大的關聯。專家把現代人這種普遍的健康問題稱為「久坐疾病」。

久坐會減緩身體的新陳代謝，也會減緩酵素分解脂肪，提高血糖與血壓。少量的規律活動，就算只是站起來動一動，一整天下來也足以降下血糖、血壓。兩三分鐘動一下，一天加起來30分鐘的微運動，這些少量的運動就和一次30分鐘的運動一樣有效。但若沒有這些運動，血糖、血壓會持續攀高，逐漸破壞動脈內部，增加罹患糖尿病、心臟病、中風與其他嚴重疾病的風險。就本質上來說，如果你坐太久，會造成生理上嚴重的改變。

不過，等一下，你是個會去跑步的人。因為你規律運動，就不必擔心久坐的生活型態所帶來的傷害，是嗎？嗯，別這麼快下定論。最近的研究顯示，人們平均一週坐著64小時，無論是否有達到世界衛生組織所建議的運動量，即每週150分鐘。此外，還發現到，規律運動者在有運動的日子裡，大約少動了30%。整體而言，大多數人運動量或走動量不足以多到可以抵銷一天坐上9小時甚至更久所造成的傷害。

嚇得從椅子上跳起來了嗎？很好。站起來、動一動休息一下就是補救的方式。

53. 本文目的為何？

- (A)指出現代生活型態的挑戰。
- (B)討論現代的傳染病如何快速傳播。
- (C)探討規律運動對身體的影響。
- (D)解釋久坐對健康的威脅。

54. 第三段“**sedentary**”這個字最有可能是什麼意思？

- (A)現代的。(B)危險的。(C)靜止的；不動的。(D)傳染的。

55. 何者為降低血糖、血壓最佳的方式？

- (A)每週運動150分鐘以上。
- (B)戒除開車通勤與看電視的習慣。
- (C)儘量常常以微運動中斷坐著的狀態。
- (D)一天至少站起來走動兩三分鐘。

56. 關於認真運動的人，可推論出下列何者？

- (A)他們比不運動的人活得更久。
- (B)他們在有運動的日子往往動得更少。
- (C)一般來說，他們坐著的時間比不常動的人少。
- (D)他們通常沒有達到世界衛生組織建議的運動標準。

53. 本題為主旨題。

54. 本題為詞彙題。本文主題為現代人平日生活久坐，故可推論出sedentary lifestyle指的就是「久坐的生活型態」。
55. 本題為細節題。答案可在第二段中找到。
56. 本文為推論題。解題線索在第三段的倒數第二句。

第貳部分：非選擇題

一、中譯英

1. 須注意搭配用法。「獲利」應譯為 **make profits**；「主要目標」應譯為 **primary/main goal**。此外，應注意，動詞要改為動名詞(V-ing)後，才能作為受詞。
2. 須注意搭配用法。「負起（責任）」應譯為 **take (on) or shoulder**；「社會責任」應譯為 **social responsibility**。此外，「以」在中文裡用於說明「目的」，因此後半句應以(in order) to 的片語來翻譯。

二、英文作文

重點單字：

recommend 推薦
subtitle 副標題
definition 定義
inspiring 鼓舞人心的
strength 優點，長處
accept 接受

重點片語：

consist of 由……組成
point out 點出
do's and don'ts 該做與不該做的事情
on the other hand 另一方面
get along with 與……相處
to the extent that 到……的程度

中 譯：

我的老師推薦了兩本書讓我們在暑假讀，而我比較想讀的是《每個人都是美麗的》。因為這本書的副標題是尊重他人並且做自己，我想這本書可能會分成兩個主要的部分。第一部分可能會對「尊重」這個字下一個清楚的定義，並且點出和他人相處時，有什麼該做和不該做的事情。另一方面，第二部分可能會明確界定尊重他人與取悅他人的差別，並鼓勵讀者做自己。書裡可能會有許多鼓舞人心的故事，來支持作者的論點。

坦白說，我和他人相處有困難，而這正是我為什麼想讀這本書的原因。我似乎誤以為受歡迎意味著常常改變自我以取悅他人。我想要每個人都喜歡我。我太在意他人對我的看法，甚至到了我看不到自己的優點的程度。現在我厭倦了這麼做，我甚至不知道該如何跟自己相處。我想我應該學習接受自己真實的樣子。我希望我在讀完《每個人都是美麗的》這本書之後，可以學會愛自己而且變得更有自信。

解 析：

在範文中，同時使用到說明文與描寫文的寫作方式。第一段架構明確，先就書名預測書中的內容，接著列舉出書中的兩大重點，這是說明文的寫作方式。第二段描述自己在處理人際關係時遇到的困境，抒發內心感受，是描寫文的寫作方式。值得注意的是，第二段在描寫內心感受時，並未離題，正是因為人生中遇到困難，所以想要在書中尋求協助，至此，兩段之間的關聯更加緊密。